

76,000
MARCH
ON SUEZ

Turkish Army Reported to Be Endangering British Possessions, Necessitating Energetic Action in Defense in the Canal Zone at Once

MOSLEM UPRISING
NOT YET GENERAL

Further Reports of Russian Success Against Germans Are Received from Petrograd, but They Have Not Been Confirmed Officially

England is confronted with the necessity of energetic action, according to advice early to-day from Berlin, to protect her interests in the near East. Report from Cairo to Berlin is to the effect that 76,000 Turkish troops are on the march toward the Suez canal. In the hostile army opposed by long lines of British forces in trenches, it is said, there are 10,000 Bedouins.

Interest attaches to this report chiefly because of the recent proclamation of the sultan of Turkey calling upon Mohammedans the world over to rise to arms against Great Britain and the other members of the triple entente. Thus far there have been no indications that the proclamation has led to uprising affecting British interests elsewhere, although on several occasions there have been reports from Berlin of dissensions in India.

An official communication from the Russian army of the Caucasus tells of further heavy fighting by Russian forces which have invaded Turkey but it gives no indication of the outcome.

The situation in Russian Poland is as much of a mystery as ever. Private dispatches from Petrograd make further statements that Russia has overwhelmed the Germans, but it is not confirmed officially. Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander, reports successes in several engagements but says nothing to indicate that a decisive blow has been struck.

On the western battlefields there was continued calm. The British fleet is said to have resumed the bombardment of German positions on the Belgian coast. Along the front the fighting apparently is limited to small skirmishes.

FRENCH REPULSED
ONLY GERMAN MOVE

Official Report at Paris Reveals Remarkably Light Fighting All Along the Line in Western Europe.

Paris, Nov. 28, 2:55 p. m.—The French war office's official communication this afternoon says: "In Belgium artillery exchanges continued through the day. Nov. 27, without any particular incident. Heavy German artillery showed less activity. There was but one attack of infantry to the south of Ypres, which was repulsed by our troops. Toward evening artillery brought down a German biplane carrying three aviators. One was killed and the other two were made prisoners. "In the region of Arras and further to the south there has been no change. The day passed very quietly in the region of the Aisne. In Champagne our heavy artillery inflicted serious losses on the enemy's artillery. From Argonne to Vouge there is nothing to report."

U. S. MESSAGES
TO BE GUARDED

Turkey Notifies Administration at Washington to That Effect—Vigorous Protest Was Effective.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—Turkey has assured the United States that the mails between the embassy at Constantinople and consulates throughout the country will be safeguarded. Inasmuch as dispatches have been coming through in code from Ambassador Morgenthau and other agents in the Ottoman empire, it appears that the vigorous protest of the United States against the proposal of the Porte to restrict code communication between neutrals has been effective.

ANOTHER CREAMERY IN TROUBLE.

Robert Valley of Poultney Is Petitioned in Bankruptcy by Creditors.

Barre, Nov. 28.—Creditors of the Robert Valley Creamery company of the Poultney Valley have asked that the company be adjudged a bankrupt and they allege as an act in bankruptcy a preferential payment to some of the creditors. Those bringing the petition are persons in that vicinity, who have sold milk to the company.

INVASION OF CANADA
NOT A VIOLATION

Of Monroe Doctrine, Declares Ex-President Taft, Unless in Case of Success an Attempt Should Be Made to Set Up New Government.

Montclair, N. J., Nov. 28.—The Monroe doctrine was strongly endorsed, its relation to the present European war discussed and the declaration that interference by the United States in Mexico and Central American states have had nothing to do with that doctrine, was made by former President William H. Taft in an address here last night. These are some of the salient features of his remarks:

"The landing of troops in Canada by enemies of Great Britain would not constitute a violation of the doctrine, but an effort to establish a new form of government in case of victory would. "There is little likelihood of the policy being pressed in Argentina, Brazil and Chile. These countries are able to protect themselves and they are so remote from the United States that violation of the doctrine in respect to them would not be harmful to this country's interest and safety.

"The doctrine has not been applied in Mexico because there is nothing in it which requires the United States to bring about peace in that country. "Whether waiting for Mr. Taft said, was the term applied to the United States status, but he went on, "we have neither watched nor waited, but have in fact most hastily intervened and thus find the present anarchy charged as to the logical consequence of our policy."

In taking up the proposition of Great Britain's enemies landing troops in Canada Mr. Taft cited the stand of Secretary Seward taken when Spain declared war on Chile. He announced this country would not interfere as long as one country did not seek to indict its government on the conquered people nor compel a permanent transfer of their territory, nor resort to any other unjust or oppressive measures. "Canada is already furnishing substantial military aid to Great Britain and the allies. On what theory, therefore, could we justly object to Germany's taking counter-measures and carrying the war into a country which is waging war upon her? All that the Monroe doctrine would consistently require of us would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the territory of Canada and overthrow her government and establish her own there.

"Were we to abandon the doctrine," he continued, "and thus in effect notify the European governments that so far as our remonstrance or interposition was concerned, they might take possession of Santo Domingo or Haiti or of any of the Central American republics or of any South American republics that might be disturbed by revolution and that might give them some international excuse for intervention, it would be but a very short time before we would be forced into controversies that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the doctrine properly understood and limited."

GEN. JOFFRE HONORED.

Receives "Medaille Militaire" for Distinguished Service.

Paris, Nov. 28.—President Poincare has conferred upon General Joffre the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor that can be conferred on a general. The decoration is in the presence of Premier Viviani, Minister of War Millerand, the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and the members of the general staff.

In making the presentation President Poincare said the simple medal, which was the emblem of the highest military virtues and which was worn with equal pride of illustrious generals and humble soldiers, was a mark of the nation's gratitude to their commander-in-chief. M. Poincare added that he associated with him in his sincere congratulations General Joffre's devoted collaborators of the general staff and the magnificent armies of France.

"The horrors of this sanguinary war," President Poincare continued, "will not dampen the enthusiasm of the troops. The glorious losses suffered by the nation will not disturb its constancy nor shake its will. France exhausted all means to spare to humanity this unprecedented catastrophe. She knows that to avoid its recurrence she must, in union with her allies, definitely abolish its causes.

"Indecisive victory and a precarious peace would expose to-morrow the genius of France to fresh insults from that refined barbarism, which assumes the mark of science, the better to slake its instincts of domination.

"France will carry on to the end by a union of all her children and with the unflagging aid of her allies, the work of European liberation now begun. And when she has completed the task she will find a fuller life in glory, concord, and security."

The presidential party afterwards left army headquarters for an extended tour of the battle front.

PLUNDER SOON RECOVERED.

And Robber Who Threatened Mayor's Wife Was Caught.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Brandishing a revolver and threatening to shoot Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of Cleveland's mayor, and her two children, if she did not immediately hand over her jewelry and money, a robber yesterday afternoon obtained \$400 worth of jewelry and a small amount of money. The robber was caught by the police in 30 minutes. The plunder was recovered.

THIRTY INJURED IN WRECK.

And Negro Porter of Burlington-Alton Train May Die.

Meigs, Me., Nov. 28.—Thirty persons were injured yesterday, one of them probably mortally, when Burlington-Alton passenger train No. 22, southbound from Kansas City to St. Louis, left the rails three miles east of Clark.

Stevens, Stevens, negro porter, probably died. Four negroes turned partly overboard, but the engine did not leave the track. The cause of the accident has not been learned.

GERMANS LOSE
SEA WARRIOR

Battleship Wilhelm Der Grosse Is Reported to Have Struck Mine

PETROGRAD RUMOR
NOT CONFIRMED

Vessel Is Said to Have Gone Down in Baltic Sea

Paris, Nov. 28, 1:45 a. m.—A dispatch to Matin from Petrograd states it is reported there that the German battleship Wilhelm Der Grosse struck a mine and sank in the Baltic, but it adds there is no official confirmation of the rumor.

The battleship Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse, evidently referred to in the Matin dispatch, is one of Germany's old battleships.

AUDACIOUS BEING REPAIRED.

Is Report Which Passengers Bring to New York.

New York, Nov. 28.—Passengers arriving here yesterday on the steamship Lusitania, from Liverpool said that the dreadnaught Audacious reported sunk off the Irish coast, has been raised and is now in Harland and Wolff dry dock at Belfast undergoing repairs. According to J. J. Spurgeon, one of the passengers, this report is generally current in Liverpool and is accepted as true by those in the inside, although the same degree of secrecy is maintained as to salvage operations as was the case regarding the sinking of the battleship and the attendant rescue of her men by the steamship Olympic.

The report is that the Audacious did not sink in the spot where she was left by the Olympic, but that other vessels succeeded in drawing her into shallow water, where the hole in her bottom was patched sufficiently to permit her being towed to Belfast.

The passengers on board included James Gordon Bennett, who expects to return on the same ship, Mr. Bennett said he knew nothing of the war. Col. G. Patterson Murphy and Col. H. H. McLean, who were attached to the first expeditionary force of Canada, are returning home but declined to discuss their mission of the war.

The Lusitania brought 800 passengers and 4,000 bags of mail matter, a considerable portion of which is for Canada.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

New Evidence of German Daring Off Havre.

London, Nov. 28.—It was reported by Lloyds yesterday that two British steamers were sunk off Havre Thursday by German submarines.

The steamers were the Malachite and the Primo. The crews of both vessels were rescued. The men from the Malachite were landed at Southampton and those from the Primo at Fecamp, a French port on the English channel.

Lloyd's report indicates that Germany's submarines have performed one of their most daring feats. This is the first occasion on which their activities have been reported in those waters. Apparently they made their way through the straits of Dover to a point more than 100 miles from their nearest base.

The Malachite was a small steamer of 718 tons gross. She was built in Glasgow in 1902. The gross tonnage of the Primo was 1,266. She was laid down in Stockholm in 1898.

TELLS BRITISH NOT
TO WORRY OVER LOSS

Winston Churchill Could Lose One Super-dreadnaught a Month and at End of Year Still Be Superior to Germany.

London, Nov. 28.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, in a speech in the House of Commons last evening before the adjournment of the lower house to Feb. 2, told the country that, despite the loss of some of the older ships of the British navy, there was no cause for nervousness, but every reason for complete confidence in the power of the navy to give some effect to the wishes and purposes of the empire.

The first lord told of the danger to British ships from mines and submarines and of the possibility of armored and fast enemy liners escaping to the high seas to prey on the allies' shipping, which he added, had been prevented thus far. He concluded his speech with the statement that there was another danger, "that of an overseas invasion, an enterprise full of danger for those who might attempt it."

Mr. Churchill said that, considering the work the navy had done in the protection of British commerce, the restrictions it had placed on the enemy's supplies and the conveying by it of great numbers of troops to and from across the world, and with one's eyes fixed on the minuscule that had occurred and knowing all the circumstances, he was bound to say, "I think we have had a share of the luck."

On the whole, the first lord said he considered the navy had done well. It was, he declared, during German invasion from the sea, and preventing enemies getting war material which they would move and move on the war proceeded. Even if England were completely isolated there would be no reason to despair, but with the French in contact in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Pacific and the Russian army developing, could go on indefinitely, rendering repeated Sunday morning.

our supplies from wherever we need them, transporting our troops wherever they are required and continue to proceed with our strength growing stronger every month, until at the end of perhaps a not very distant date, we achieve the purposes for which we are fighting."

British submarines, Mr. Churchill said, could not secure, as the German ships did not come out to fight, but he added that the British torpedo boat destroyers had proved their superiority in gun power, a fact that was unknown before the war.

As for building, the first lord said, England would add 13 capital ships to her fleet before the end of 1915 to Germany's three. In fact, he declared, England could lose one superdreadnaught monthly for a year and still maintain her superiority over Germany in these ships. Light cruisers, Mr. Churchill continued, were being rapidly added to the British fleet and England had commissioned since the commencement of the war more than Germany had destroyed or interned. This number, including the Breslau, he said, amounted to six.

The loss of British merchant ships, the first lord said, was a loss that had been anticipated by the admiralty. Nevertheless, England had been able, by virtue of its sea power, to draw from all over the world for the cause of the allies everything that was needed, including an abundant supply of munitions, while deficiencies in these commodities were beginning clearly to show in the enemy's military organization.

Mr. Churchill declined to discuss such topics as the naval engagement off Heligoland, the destruction of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope off the coast of Chile and the British naval expedition to Antwerp prior to the fall of the Belgian fortress, claiming such discussion would be profitless until he was able to reveal all the facts. Instead he went on to give a few details regarding the work the British navy was performing.

While the British admiralty estimated that there would be a loss of 5 per cent of the mercantile marine in the first three months of the war, the first lord of the admiralty said the percentage had been only 1.9. The danger from mines was one, the limit of which could be discerned, and which could further be restricted and controlled.

The reason Great Britain was not able to produce results on a large scale with submarines, Mr. Churchill went on, was because they so seldom had been offered any opportunity to attack. The losses in submarines sustained by the British and Germans had been equal, while the British torpedo boat destroyers had shown an enormous superiority of gun power. "We have lost nine; Germany has lost eight or ten," the speaker said.

U. S. SHIP FIRED ON.

British Cruiser Ordered the St. Helena to Stop.

Panama, Nov. 28.—The American steamship St. Helena, Captain Odland, which sailed from New York November 17 for San Francisco, arrived at Colon yesterday and reported that she had been fired on by the British cruiser Herk. Captain Odland said that his ship was hailed but apparently failed to heave to as quickly as was expected, with the result that the British cruiser fired two shots across the stern of the American vessel. The incident occurred Thursday at a point 90 miles northwest of Colon.

An officer from the cruiser boarded the St. Helena and examined her papers and cargo and then the vessel was permitted to proceed on her voyage after a delay of three hours.

Washington, Nov. 28.—While no official report of the firing by the British cruiser Herk toward the American steamship St. Helena off Panama has been received here, state department officials regarded the incident as not unusual in time of war.

Merchantmen, according to naval procedure, are expected to heave to immediately on demand of belligerent warships or promptly signal their intention of submitting to search. If there is any delay, the customary practice is to fire a shot across the bow or stern of the merchantman as a warning. The right of search is generally recognized by neutrals and neutrals are required to allow cargo and papers to be examined and to allow the belligerent to use force in executing the right of search and is not held liable, according to international law authorities, for damages resulting from resistance by a neutral ship.

BATTLESHIP MICHIGAN FLOATED.

Apparently Was Not Damaged by Resting on Sandbar.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 28.—The battleship Michigan, aground since early Thursday morning on a sandbar just inside Cape Henry, was floated by tugs late yesterday. She apparently was undamaged but it was said she would be docked for thorough examination.

The Michigan proceeding with other battleships from the southern drill grounds to Hampton Roads, was left stranded by a receding tide. To night the Michigan came to anchor outside the roads.

THUG IN NASHUA STORE.

Robbed Woman at Point of a Revolver Yesterday Afternoon.

Nashua, N. H., Nov. 28.—When Mrs. Joseph B. Chabotte turned from the cash drawer in her husband's grocery store, 95 Palm street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after complying with a stranger's request to get her change for a quarter, she found a revolver pointed at her face.

She fled to a rear room to telephone, but trapped on a rug and fell. Returning to the store she found the gunman had taken nearly \$10 in bills and made a getaway between the buildings to Ash street.

Mrs. Chabotte says she was about 30 years old, Mt. Airy, N. C. She was dark complexioned.

TWO BODIES FOUND.

Young Men Had Gone Duck Hunting on Cayuga Lake.

Auburn, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The bodies of Paul Hunter, son of Mayor Charles W. Hunter of Auburn, and of John Hunter, son of Justice S. Hunter of Cayuga, were found in Cayuga lake late yesterday. Both young men had been missing since early last Sunday, when they went duck hunting. The bodies were found floating in the lake, and were taken to the morgue.

MONEY TIMID
AT THE OUTSET

On Reopening of New York Stock Exchange After Four Months' Closing

MINIMUM PRICES
ON BONDS FIXED

Every Effort Was Made to Exclude Foreign Selling

New York, Nov. 28.—The New York stock exchange resumed operations in a tentative way to-day for the first time since July 30, last, when the foreign situation caused a cessation of business of all the leading financial markets of the world. Trading was restricted to bonds, for which in all instances minimum prices were established. All the transactions were for cash and every effort was made to exclude foreign selling. Some declines were recorded in the final hour.

The total business of the session amounted to \$644,000 par value, with 5,000 government bonds.

ODDS FAVORED

ARMY PLAYERS

In Annual Gridiron Clash With Navy Played Before Big Crowd in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—The great annual outdoor sporting spectacle, the Army and Navy football contest, found the weather all that could be desired for the game to-day. More than 33,000 tickets had been sold and the crowd that traveled to Franklin field was the largest that ever saw an Army-Navy game in Philadelphia.

Special trains carrying thousands of rooters arrived from New York and Washington during the forenoon, the incoming party including several members of the president's cabinet, most of the general staff of the army and virtually all the ranking officers of the navy stationed in the eastern part of the country.

The soldiers entered the game as slight favorites, largely because their season's record showed up better than that of the sailors. In the past meetings the Navy has scored eight victories and the Army has won seven times. Last year the Army won, 22 to 9.

DEATH OF REV. PETER CAMPEAU.

Parish Priest at Shelburne Dies in Montreal.

Burlington, Nov. 28.—News has been received in this city of the death at Hotel Dieu, Montreal, of Rev. Peter A. Campeau, for the last 25 years the parish priest at Shelburne and previous to that for 10 years in charge of the parish at Vergennes. Death followed an illness of about eight months which began with a shock suffered at Shelburne.

Father Campeau was born at Scholes, P. Q., 73 years ago and was educated in Montreal college. After graduation he was a member of the faculty of that institution, and followed that he went to Paris where he studied for three years. He then returned to Montreal and after a short residence there he was transferred to Vergennes. His combined pastorates in Vergennes and Shelburne total 35 years.

While a priest in Shelburne Father Campeau succeeded in raising the funds which were used to build the Catholic church and rectory and he personally supervised the erection of the structure.

He is survived by a brother, who is also a priest, and two sisters. The funeral will be held from Hotel Dieu in Montreal Tuesday and a number of persons from Burlington and Shelburne will attend.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
A STATE ISSUE

President Wilson Declares Aged, Although He Confesses Himself Deeply Impressed By Movement.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 28.—President Wilson again to-day defined his position on woman suffrage in a letter to Mary M. Childs, a government employee, stating that he believed the question to be a state issue and that it could best be worked out in the states, rather than by attempting to change the fundamental law of the nation. He said he was deeply impressed with the woman suffrage question.

PRETTY GIRL THREW KISS.

It Was Aimed at Pres. Wilson by Smith College Student.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 28.—Large crowds greeted President Wilson as he passed through North Adams, Greenfield, Northampton and this city last night, en route for Washington. A man wearing a large 1912 Wilson and Marshall campaign badge insisted on shaking hands with the president at North Adams, and later led the crowd in giving three cheers. Mr. Wilson smiled but refused to make a speech.

Later at Northampton 25 pretty Smith college girls gathered outside the private car and surrounded the president with specially prepared songs as he ate dinner. One of the prettiest of the girls threw a kiss at Mr. Wilson as he looked.

DEATH OF NEWSPAPER MAN.

John H. Lindsay of the Albany Evening Journal Died To-day.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 28.—John H. Lindsay, business manager of the Albany Evening Journal, and one of the well-known newspaper men of northern New York, died to-day, aged 64.

NOT WELL PREPARED.

United States Not in Shape to Defend Itself, Says Rep. Greene.

Congressman Frank L. Greene of the first district discussed, informally, his views on the foreign policy of the United States in the present European imbroglio and gave his opinion on the preparedness of this country for belligerent emergencies at a smoker given in the Y. M. C. A. club last evening under the auspices of the Barre Board of Trade. Nearly 200 men were present to hear the congressman. Riley's orchestra played several enjoyable selections during the evening and Dr. F. M. Lynde, who gave a humorous excerpt from Uncle Lisha was compelled to respond with an encore. The smoker was one of the most successful get-togethers ever held in the club. After the speechmaking cigars were passed around and a buffet luncheon was served.

By virtue of the fact that he is a member of the House committee on military affairs, Congressman Greene came before his listeners as one having authority to speak on things military. M. S. Rounds introduced the speaker. Congressman Greene prefaced his remarks with the declaration that the United States has never forged a foreign policy and that the fact that she has thus far been able to keep from dipping into European entanglements is due more to her geographical location than to any particular merit of her statecraft. Briefly, the speaker reviewed the earlier relations of the United States to the purpose of showing that the most extraordinary good fortune, coupled with its peculiar isolation, has been a compelling factor in the success of what some erroneously term the country's foreign policy.

A fund of stories usually very patent to the point and a hatful of apt catchphrases gave the congressman's remarks a smacking flavor and kept his hearers goodnatured. Rather mercilessly he flayed the so-called spirit of patriotism developed by a certain corner of society in the United States. He derided the brand of music hall patriotism that goes into a paroxysm of patriotism when the band begins to play the national anthem and then refuses to do its full duty by the state when called to jury duty. The congressman drew some very telling analogies in supporting his contention that certain overt acts of certain nations cannot in any sense of the word constitute an insult to the U. S. flag. He commended the wisdom of the state department in refusing to get hot-headed over the Smyrna incident of a few days past, when the occasion arises for a real fight, the speaker went on, the United States should be in a position to strike a smarting blow.

Deep into the future the speaker said his plummet as he described the conditions that may follow the present war. While benefits will doubtless accrue to this country, he thought, there may come a moment when the dictates of commerce, the ruling spirit in every war—when those dictates will pit Europe against the United States. Toward the close of his address, Congressman Greene spoke of the unpreparedness of the United States to-day and referred to a reasonable kind of militarism that may perform a protective function where the United States has no desire to pursue an aggressive policy.

CAUSED SOME ANXIETY.

When Flames Licked Up the Shingles on Stoneshed Roof.

A roof fire at the granite manufacturing plant at Johnson & Gustafson on Granite street caused other manufacturers in that locality a bad quarterhour this forenoon and kept a detail of regulars from the fire department busy for the same length of time. The quarters of Johnson & Gustafson are located in the east end of the Holston circle, so called. Nearby, granite plants are operated by C. E. Induni, Chiodi Bros., and Alfred Hunter. When workmen at the west end of the circle saw flames licking up the loose shingles on the roof their first thought was of the fire department. A telephone message brought the auto truck to the scene and the firemen were soon scaling the roof with a ladder.

Very little damage was done, as the fire worked its way through the roof but once. The firemen ripped off a few shingles and thoroughly doused the burning area with chemical solution. Once before the roof took fire from sparks flying from a tile chimney which grows out of a stove in the grinding room below. Chief Gladding advised the lessees of the plant to insist on a larger chimney.

GEORGE MCINTOSH'S FUNERAL.

Was Held This Afternoon, Followed By Burial at Elmwood.

Funeral services for George McIntosh, whose death at his home on Elmwood avenue Sunday night followed a long period of failing health, were held at the house this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Edgar Crossland, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the bearers were selected from among a number of the deceased's young men companions and from Glen Gordon, No. 12, O. S. C., to which Mr. McIntosh belonged. A representative delegation of veterans attended the services and the final ritual was read at the grave. The bearers were John Knudsen, William Edwards, Gus Herzig, Samuel Doyers, William Daniels, and Malcolm Williams. There were many flowers. Interment was in Elmwood cemetery.

\$1,500 FIRE IN RUTLAND.

Verder Block Was Damaged But There Is Good Insurance.

Rutland, Nov. 28.—The Verder block, a large two-story wooden structure at the corner of Grove and West streets in this city, occupied by stores and offices, was threatened with destruction and the flames had a stubborn fight yesterday morning when fire broke out in a partition on the ground floor. The cause is a mystery. The fire was located between the clothing store of Nathan Smith and the Frank Sawyer barber shop. The flames ate their way to the second story, but were kept within the partition. The block, between the lumber shop and the fittings of the ice cream parlor of the Boston Fruit company on the ground floor were damaged by water and the Morris Printing company and Mrs. J. J. Baker, who have quarters on the second floor, suffered from water. The loss will be \$1,500, well covered by insurance.

SHOTS FATAL
TO CALAIS BOY

Freemont Slayton, Aged 15, Died Day After the Accident

YOUNGER BROTHER
PLAYED WITH

Snapped Hammer to Hear Crack Match Make a Noise

Shot in the back, through the act of a younger brother who did not know the shotgun was loaded, Freemont Slayton, 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Slayton of Calais, died at the Heaton hospital in Montpelier yesterday afternoon, an hour after being brought there from his home. The accident happened on Thursday afternoon.

After returning from a visit to his traps, Freemont Slayton set his loaded shotgun in the kitchen and moved to another part of the room. His brother, Leroy, aged 11, picked up the weapon and, wishing to hear a match snap, placed the match on the capholder and pulled the trigger. He was not aware that the gun was loaded.

The gun happened to be pointed in the direction of his older brother, who at the moment was stooping over the woodbox. The charge of shot struck Freemont in the back, just above the hips. The parents of the boys were both away, the father having gone to Burlington to bring home his wife, who had been in the hospital. The injured youth was taken to the home of Byron Bullock, who lives near by, and Dr. Hall of Woodbury was summoned to attend him. An examination of the boy's back showed 42 perforations where the leaden pellets had entered. He survived the first shock, however, and yesterday afternoon was brought to Heaton hospital. Little hope of saving his life was given, and the end came late yesterday. The weapon used was a 12-gauge gun.

NORTHFIELD MAN DIED
AFTER HARD FALL

William H. Holton Was Precipitated to Ground When Scaffolding Broke—He Was Old Resident of That Town.

Mrs. H. M. Houston of 33 Maple avenue received word early to-day of the death of her brother, William Henry Holton, which occurred at his home in Northfield this morning at 12:15 o'clock. Death came three days after Mr. Holton sustained a fall at his home. Wednesday afternoon he was working on a barn when a scaffolding broke and precipitated him to the ground. He was able to walk home, but shortly afterward he became unconscious, the end being due to a concussion of the brain. The deceased leaves his wife and three sisters, Mrs. Houston of Barre, Mrs. George Montague and Miss Clara Holton of Montpelier. A brother, Charles Holton, resides in Northfield.

The death of Mr. Holton removes a lifelong resident and highly respected citizen of Northfield. He was born in that village 62 years ago the 27th of last August. Mr. Holton was an occasional visitor in this city and has many friends in Barre and Montpelier. Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

DENIES THE CHARGE.

Robert Halsey Says He Was Not Drunk at City Farm Nov. 16.

On a charge of having been found intoxicated at the city farm Nov. 16, Robert Halsey was arrested by Officer John W. Dineen to-day on a warrant issued at the request of Grand Juror William Wishart. This afternoon, when Halsey was arraigned before Magistrate H. W. Scott he pleaded not guilty to a subsequent offense and a hearing in his case was set for Nov. 30. It is alleged that liquor has been transported to the city farm and that on more than one occasion inmates there have been seen under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Halsey is the man who narrowly escaped death when a street car struck him at North Barre last March. He was confined at the city hospital for some time and later removed to the city farm. Only with the aid of a crutch is Halsey able to walk. He left the farm last night.

TO BOON MILK HEARINGS.

Railroads Agree to Help Toward Publicity of Them.

Representatives of railroads and State Agricultural Commission met here at the State House in Montpelier yesterday afternoon relative to the four public hearings to be held by the agricultural committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the matter of prices for milk produced in Vermont. The Central Vermont was represented by F. M. Tracy and the Boston & Maine by S. A. Mendenhall. The railroads agreed to do all they could to advertise the hearings, which are to be held at Bellows Falls Dec. 1